

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1750.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NOT doubting but the following list of the Earth-
quakes, that have happened in England; as record-
ed in our ancient historians, may be of use to you,
I have herewith sent it; and am

Your humble servant, &c.

Anno Domini 974. A very great earthquake throughout England.

1048. May 1. A very great earthquake in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Derby, and many other places. A great mortality among the cattle, & ignis atrius, vulgo dictus siccoticus, in Derbyshire, & quibusdam aliis provinciis, villas & singulas multas affulavit.

1067. Terram tu ingens totam Angliam exterruit, 3^o Idus Aug. horrendo miraculo ut aedificia omnia minui residerent, & max pristino more residerent.

1076. March 27. A general earthquake in England; and a frost from Nov. 1, to the middle of April.

1081. April 25. One — cum gravi terra gemitu.

1089. Aug. 11. About three o'clock a very great one all over England.

1110. A very great earthquake at Shrewsbury.

1117. Dec. 11. At midnight, terra mota est, & luna versa in sanguinem.

1119. Sept. 29. An earthquake in many places in England, particularly in Gloucestershire and Worcester.

1122. July 25. A great one over all Somersetshire, and in Gloucestershire.

1129. A great one on St. Nicholas's day.

1133. An earthquake in England, which threw down many houses; And fire burst out of the earth.

1142. Dec. 25. One felt thrice at Lincoln, and about the northern parts.

1145. Jan. 25. At midnight a great one.

1158. One in many parts of England; and the Thames dried up at London.

1165. Jan. 25. One in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which threw people down, and made the bells ring.

1185. April 15. A great earthquake — *terra per totam Angliam, quasi ab initio mundi in terra illa non erat audita; petra enim scissa sunt; domus lapideae ceciderunt; ecclesia Lincolnensis metropolitana scissa est a summo d. vs. sum.*

1187. An universal one, great and horrible — *ita ut efflavit in Anglia, ubi raro contigit, multa aedificia subverterentur.*

1199. May 23. A great one in Somersetshire, and Norfolk, — *ita ut flantes prostrarent.*

1233. One at Huntingdon, and other places.

1247. Feb. 13. An earthquake chiefly felt in the Thames.

1248. Dec. 24. A dreadful one in Somersetshire, — *quod ab initio mundi est inauditum.*

1250. Dec. 10. One at St. Alban's, and parts adjacent.

1274. One in England.

1275. Sept. 11. One all over England, chiefly in the south and western parts, which threw down St. Michael's church at Glastonbury.

1280. May 21. An earthquake all over England, which much shook and shattered some of the buildings in Canterbury.

1382. May. A general earthquake, which did much mischief. — The Friday following, one less. — The Saturday following, one felt mostly by water.

1593. Sept. One in divers places of the realm, especially in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

1571. One in Herefordshire, which removed the earth.

1575. Feb. 26. Great earthquakes at York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, and counties adjoining.

1580. April 6. A very great one in London, and almost generally throughout England.

May 1. One in Kent.

1592. A great one within the memory of man. — Many others undoubtedly there have been, which are not mentioned by our Historians.

1665. One at Oxford.

1677. At Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire.

1678. In Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

1680. In Somersetshire.

1683. At Oxford, and in Lincolnshire.

1696. At Falmouth.

1703. In the north of England.

1727. In Cheshire and Wales, and almost all along the western coast.

1732. In Argyleshire, Scotland, and all along the west coast of Great Britain, but to no great breadth.

1734. Oct. 25. At Portsmouth, Milton, and most parts of Hampshire; also at Lewes in Sussex, and all along the coast for 20 miles.

1736. April 3, and May 1. At Ochil Hills, in Scotland.

1739. Dec. 30. In the West Riding of Yorkshire.

1747. July 1. At Taunton, and 40 miles round.

1749. In Scotland.

1750. One at London, and the neighbouring parts, on Feb. 8. And another very violent one on March 8. Also on the 18th of the same month, one at Portsmouth, Gosport, and in the Isle of Wight. [London Mag. Mar. 1750.]

L O N D O N.

A BILL, for the better collecting the duties on tobacco, and preventing frauds in his majesty's customs, having been prepar'd and agreed on by the merchants at home, for the consideration of the next parliament, but for want of time refer'd to the next; we hope the following, being the purpose of it, will be acceptable to the public.

I. EVERY collector or other officer, clearing a ship in any of his majesty's colonies, shall deliver to the master of the said ship, a manifest of the loading thereof, which shall contain the packages, marks, and numbers, of all the tobacco in the said ship, with the weight and tare of each package of tobacco therein; besides which manifest, he shall by next opportunity, after clearing any ship with tobacco, send a copy of the manifest to the port of London; penalty for omission or sending a false manifest to be

II. Every master of a ship bringing tobacco from any of his majesty's colonies, shall, when he reports his ship, deliver to the collector of the port where he reports (who shall deliver the same to the landwaiters appointed to the ship) the manifest of the loading of his ship, which, he received from the collector or other officer in America; he omitting to do this, or altering, or erasing, the burnt or other marks on any package in his ship, or permitting the same to be done, shall for every offence pay the sum of pounds.

III. Every landwaiter, weighing tobacco at importation, shall enter into his book the marks, numbers, and weights, contained in the manifest delivered him by the collector, as is now done and practised in the port of London.

IV. No unmanufactured tobacco shall be entitled to a drawback, but in the casks in which the same were imported and exported, from the port of importation, without alteration of package, except for sample.

V. Every casket and bill, received by the searcher in order to examine unmanufactured tobacco for exportation, shall be endorsed with the mark, and number, put upon every hoghead at landing, and weight thereof at importation, together with the mark and number put on, and weight at exportation; any fraud herein to be a forfeiture of

VI. Every importer selling, delivering, or taking to himself, in order to manufacture, any tobacco otherwise, than for immediate exportation, shall within days after such delivering, &c. give an account thereof at the proper office in the port where he resides, which account shall be signed by himself, and the buyer, receiver, or manufacturer of the said tobacco, and contain the marks, numbers, and weights, of each hhd. as if delivered for exportation; which weight when delivered, shall then be wrote off some of the entries made at importation, on every different ship by which every particular hoghead of the said tobacco were imported; penalty for omitting to give this account, or giving fraudulent accounts, to be a forfeiture of the value of the goods to each party. And in case the said tobacco, so sold or delivered, is to be exported after the same is manufactured, it shall then be declared, and when exported the identity of such manufacture, shall be proved by the exporter thereof.

VII. Every landwaite, searcher, or other officer in Great Britain, shall once in every month, send to the in the Port of London, a copy of all transactions by them done in relation to tobacco, which officer in the port of London, shall keep an exact account of all the marks, numbers, and weights of all tobacco, imported, exported, and of every other transaction, transmitted to him, relating to tobacco.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, March 20.

"Baron Rhode, envoy extraordinary from the king of Prussia, has declared to our ministry, that his Prussian majesty will punctually perform his engagements with this crown, as soon as Russia shall commence hostilities against us. According to treaty, Prussia is bound to furnish 6000 foot and 3000 horse, with a suitable train of artillery. The succours which France is also obliged to furnish to Sweden, are to consist of ships of war and land forces. But as those succours may not be sufficient to put us in a condition to cope with Russia, there is a clause in the treaties, importing, that farther assistance shall be given, as occasion may require. According to a list of our forces, which is about, and is said, to be very exact, they consist of 54,000 men, all well disciplined: A breakfast indeed for the forces of our over grown neighbour; but with the assistance of France and Prussia, and a diversion on the side of the Ukrain and Hungary, we hope to cut out work enough for the Russians."

The proclamation issued by the states-general for a fast on the 25th of March, has these remarkable words in the preamble, *viz.* "Whereas the states are not intirely without disquietude on the subject of the late peace, on account of it's not being so firmly established as that they can absolutely depend on its lasting, especially when they reflect on the situation of affairs in the North, which are still very far from being adjusted in the Manner to be wished, and which would not fail, if unhappily they should come to a rupture, to embroil the state in a new war; for these causes, &c. &c."

March 18. From Lisbon they write, that the equivalent which the Portuguese have obtained from Spain for the town of Sacramento upon the river la Plata in America, now ceded to them by the crown of Spain, is an annual ship to trade to Buenos Ayres; that their king having broke off all commerce with his courtiers, is wholly employed in his devotions; and that father Gaspard continues to manage all the affairs of that kingdom, with an authority, of which the annals of Portugal can hardly furnish an example.

April 5. We are informed from Andover in Hampshire, that on Saturday the 31st of March last, a sample of seed was brought to the market which fell from the clouds in a storm of hail the same week, at a village call'd Endford near Amstbury in Wilt; it is like hempered in form, but larger and of several colours and tastes. A seed being boiled in water, swelled pretty large, and being open'd, produced a fine flour like that of wheat. A gentleman in that neighbourhood has gathered a bushel, in order to sow.

Extract of a private Letter from Lisbon, March 1.

I must not conclude without informing you of a very unfair proceeding of the Portuguese, in regard to capt. Veal, of the Queen of Portugal, employed in this trade. Some time ago this gentleman carried over to England a very rich cargo: I mean a knot of Jews, who had feather'd their nests here, and thought it time to withdraw with the fruits of their industry. But it seems those Jews were good Christians, or good Catholics, as many profess to be, for the sake of making their fortunes in this country; So that by their flight, those *Lascars* [the Lequisition] whole origin is, doubtless, from the *bottomless Pit*, have been deprived of a good fat prey; for a Jewish convert, if he becomes rich, has all his words and actions watch'd by the informers and familiars of that infernal tribunal, that they may find occasion to take them into their clutches, from whence he never gets loose without the loss of goods or life, or both. So that you need not be surprized when I tell you that poor capt. Veal, upon his return hither, has been chipp'd up in prison, for no other reason, that I can learn, than that he was instrumental in balking the expectations of the holy office; a crime for which others have suffer'd before him, when ever those *satanical Harkiss* could come at the knowledge of it, and had an opportunity to wreak their revenge. After going through some forms of law, he may get his liberty, but never any satisfaction for loss of time and expences, &c.

A L G I E R S, February 21.

About a fortnight ago a Portuguese ship, of 34 guns, bound from Oporto to Brazil, was brought into this harbour. Her crew consisted of 34 hands, who made so obstinate and brave a defence, that only four of them have survived it. She had besides 110 passengers among whom are three priests, and six women, who have all been made slaves. Several other prizes have been brought in since. The Divan has ordered the magazines to be filled, being still apprehensive that Spain may attempt something against this state.

Ratisbon, March 31. The elector of Bavaria has issued orders for completing his regular troops, and exercising the militia. The former consists of about 18,000 men, and the latter are near 30,000 strong.

Petersburg, March 15. We expect to see in the month of May, near 70,000 men encamped in the conquered provinces, divided into three bodies, but all under the direction of field-marshal count *Lest.* This is scarcely one fourth part of the regular troops which the empress has on foot; for by ordering only one-half of the regiments to march, her imperial majesty may, in the space of three months, bring into the field an army of 160,000 men. Including the irregular troops, she has upwards of 500,000 men at command, because the kans or chiefs of the Cossacks and Calmucks are obliged to double their contingents within a certain term after notice given them.

March 20. By an extract of a letter from Barbadoes, we learn, that Capt. Pickett was arrived from the coast of Africa, and declares, that unless the parliament does soon settle the African trade, it will be lost in a few years; for that he left twenty French vessels, and but one English ship, on the coast.

Paris, March 17. The last letters from the marquis de Mirepoix, brought the answer of the British ministry to his representations concerning the obstructions which the king's subjects have met with from the English in trading on the African coast. This answer imports. That the court was surprized that the ministry of Versailles should demand satisfaction for the affair in question: That if the English vessels had fired on the French, it was to keep them off from their settlements, where they wanted to trade: And that as Spain claims an exclusive trade to Mexico, Portugal to Brazil, the Dutch to Java, and elsewhere; Great Britain on her part claimed an exclusive trade to Africa, where she has many forts and settlements, which she is determin'd to support with vigour, &c.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. By a letter from Stranraer in Galloway we are informed, that a ship from Spain, belonging to England, laden with wine, fruit, &c. having a considerable sum of money (pieces of eight) on board, was lately cast on shore at Kirkmedden, within twelve miles of that place: As soon as the struck ground the crew deserted her, and brought ashore some bags burning, and part they sold to the country people at an under value. Next day she went to sea, without any person on board, upon which two boats follow'd after, and brought her into the bay near Sir William Maxwell of Montell's house, who sent for the crew and acquainted them with what had happened. The master is very young, and the crew

crew lavish of their money, the remainder of which to the value of some thousand pounds, is lodg'd at Sir William's house. We hear they are now unloading the cargo. The pieces are mill'd, coin'd at Mexico, and weigh 14 drops troy, said to be worth 4 s. 6 d. each.

Dublin, March 20. A sloop from Liverpool, bound to Belfast with salt, said to have been wreck'd near Ballywater, the 23d inst. proves to be a mistake; two persons who were on board her are arrived at Belfast, and gave the following account: That when the vessel struck, the crew being six in number, took to their boat, and having got almost to shore, they observed that the vessel had clear'd herself, whereupon they resolved to return to her, but she sunk just as they got near her; that then finding it impossible to make land, they were forced to sea, having pass'd the night, expecting every minute to be overwhelmed. The next morning the mate, being fatigued, let slip the oar, and went overboard, and it was impossible to save him, tho' he swam a great way after the boat; and thus having been expos'd for a night in that violent tempest, they arriv'd in the evening at port Nessock in Scotland.

BOSTON, June 4.

Since those who have taken dollars out of the treasury, in exchange for bills of credit, will not venture them to go abroad in this town, some body has been kind enough to furnish us with counterfeit ones. We have seen two sorts; one very nearly resembles the true ones, but the other is ill done, and looks much like lead.

June 11. By the last vessel from Halifax we have advice, that some person having imprudently set fire to the brush at some distance from the town, it ran with great swiftness, and catch'd one of the houses, which was soon consumed, and the greatest part of the town endangered; but by pulling down another house, the further progress of the fire was happily stopped.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax, May 25. 1750.

The Indians have lately appeared about Pisquit, and both Capt. John Rouse and Capt. Phillips have had a skirmish from their vessels, the former it is said killed or wounded two to bad that they were carried off by the enemy: It is credibly reported, that the Indians are paid and subsisted as French troops; but that will hardly be reconciled with their coming into what they (the French) call our part of the province.

NEW YORK, June 18.

By Capt. Kierstead, who arrived here last week from Jamaica, we have a Jamaica news paper, in which is an account of a terrible fire at Port Royal in that island, in the night of the 11th of May last; which raged with such violence, that 21 of the best houses in Port Royal were entirely destroyed, besides many smaller ones. It first broke out in the house of one Mr. Sullivan; and being in the dead of the night, the whole town would have been consumed, but for the assistance of some Officers of the fort, and of his majesty's ships; who by blowing up several empty houses, happily put a stop to it. A proclamation for £. 300 reward, and advertisements for £. 200 more, have been issued there, to any person who shall discover the authors or contrivers of the said fire; as it carried with it a strong appearance of being designedly done.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from Talbot, that some Gentlemen in that County, for the encouragement of the industrious Planter, and to excite a laudable Emulation for Skill and Application in the neat curing and packing of Leaf Tobacco, have subscribed a Paper, wherein they oblige themselves to deposite in the hands of the Inspectors, at each Warehouse in that County, a good round Cheshire Cheese or Cheeses, weighing Forty Pounds, and a dozen Bottles of good English Ale, to be given as a Reward to that Planter who brings to any of the said Warehouses the best Hoghead of Tobacco, to weigh 1000 lb. clear of Wood, at least; the Quality to be determined by the Inspectors of each respective Warehouse, in the following manner: That if two Hogheads be found to contain Tobacco of equal Goodness as to substance, scent and size, then the neatness of packing to have consideration, and if yet equal in this particular, the heaviest Hoghead to have the preference; and in all other respects to be determined by the Inspectors as aforesaid. The party to whom the Prize shall be adjudged, producing a certificate from under the Inspectors Hands, at the Court House, on the first Tuesday after the 31st of August next, to have an Order

for the Delivery of the said Prize. And to induce the Inspectors cheerfully to give a candid and impartial Award, and in consideration of their Trouble in nicely and judiciously distinguishing the best Hoghead that shall pass through their Hands this Year, there will likewise be delivered to them, at each Warehouse, for themselves, One dozen Bottles of Ale or two Gallons of West India Rum, whichever they shall chuse; such Choice to be signified on the back of the Certificate.

We hear the 17th Instant is appointed for the Election of a Member in Queen Anne's County, in the room of Mr. Wright.

Last Monday arrived in South River, the Owner's Supply, Capt. Thomas Hooper, from London: He has had a long Passage of Eleven Weeks, and for 43 successive Days had not one fair Wind.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Hopewell, William Strachan, from Barbadoes;
Ship Owner's Supply, Thomas Hooper, from London.

The Sale of the personal Estate of Mr. Peele, late of London Town, Deceased, which was advertised to be on the 31b Instant, is put off for a few Weeks.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Talbot County, July 2, 1750.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, named John King, a short thick Fellow; has a Mole on the right side of his Chin. He had on when he went away a coarse Osnabrigs Shirt, a Malt Cloth Jacket, light Duroy Breeches, Thread Stockings, and a new Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, to as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken in Maryland, and Five Pounds if taken in Virginia or Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH SPENCER.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at Saint Leonard's Creek, in Calvert County, very reasonably,

A LARGE Schooner, with all her Tackle; Also a Twenty-Four Hoghead Flat.

STOOPER, Executor
of JACOB HOOPER.

To be Sold by Public Vendue on Thursday the 13th Day of September (being the first Thursday in the Provincial Court) at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon,

ONE Messuage and Two Acres of Land, more or less, being and lying in Annapolis, now in the Occupation of Mr. George Aikinson.

The Sale to be on the Premises.

GEORGE and ARAMINTA CATTO.

To be SOLD,

A MULATTO Slave, a good Blacksmith by Trade: For Terms enquire of Mr. Robert Morris at Oxford, or John Caille at Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Dwelling House, of Mr. John Lomas, on Wednesday the 1st Day of August, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and to continue till all are Sold,

GREAT Variety of Household Goods, chiefly very good, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, a very good Jack, Pewter, Brass, and Iron-Ware, &c.

JOHN LOMAS.

A very good Dwelling House and Lot, situate over against the Dwelling House of Edmund Jennings, Esq; in Annapolis, which rents for 14 l. a Year, in good Repair, to be Sold. Any Person inclining to purchase may treat with the said Lomas.

N. B. The said John Lomas intending for London, by this Shipping, hereby gives public Notice thereof.

CHOICE good CHESHIRE CHEESE, at Nine Pence per Pound, to be Sold at Mr. Patrick Craggs's in Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD;

On board the PRINCE FREDRICK, JAMES CAWLEY, Com-
mander, lying in the North-West Branch of Pauspco,

FINE Dorchester Ale, at 7 s. Sterling per Dozen; first
London Ale, at 1 l. 5 s. Sterling per Hogshead; very fine
White Wine, at 18 s. Sterling per Dozen.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. James Slem-
aker, late of Baltimore County, Merchant, deceased, are
desired to pay their respective Debts to the Subscriber, his Ex-
ecutrix, without further Notice or Trouble: And those who
have any Demands against the said Deceased's Estate, are de-
sired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

ELIZABETH SLEMAKER, Executrix.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the BETSY, Capt. JAMES HALL, from London,
And to be SOLD

By the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, where Mr. Robert
Swan lately kept Store,

GREAT Variety of European and East India Goods, ef-
ther by Wholesale or Retail, at very reasonable Rates,
for ready Current Money, Gold, Silver, Bills of Exchange,
To-acco, or short Credit.

JAMES DICK.

N. B. The said Dick has Variety of Rigging great and
small, of the London-Town Make, to dispose of, at reasonable
Rates.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship BETSY.

A VARIETY of European and India Goods; and are
to be Sold at Reasonable Rates, by the Subscriber, near
the State-House, where Mr. William Roberts lately kept
Store.

WILLIAM STEUART.

To be SOLD by JOHN THOMPSON, at his House in
Annapolis,

FINE fresh baked FLOUR, good Barbadoes Rum,
Melasses and Muscovado Sugar, by Wholesale or Retail;
Also Pipes, Raisins, Tamarinds, &c. at very cheap Rates.

ANY Person, who wants Public Tobacco, in any of the
Counties, except Prince George's and Frederick, may
be supplied, by applying to the Subscriber; who sells the To-
bacco, belonging to the Honourable Benjamin Young, Esq;

CHARLES CARROLL.

April 18, 1750.

RAN away on the 14th of this Instant at Night, from the
Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named John Ser-
gentson, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a lusty broad well-set Fel-
low, much pock fretten, speaks the Yorkshire Dialect, has been
brought up a Jockey, and understands making of Nets: it is
probable he will make towards Annapolis, having liv'd some
Time with Mr. John Campbell there. He had on a brown
Coat mix'd with grey, a lullian Jacket, a light colour'd cot-
ton ditto, both double breasted with brass buttons, a Pair of
wide Trowsers, and a white shirt. Whoever secures the said
Servant, and brings him to his Master, living near John Tho-
mas's on Snowden's Manor, shall receive a Pistole Reward,

HUGH THOMAS.

N. B. He is a bold impudent fly Fellow, and is supposed
to have taken with him a young Bay Stallion, with a new
Bidle and a middling good Saddle.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Richard Bennett,
late of Queen Anne's County, Esq; deceased, upon Bil-
l, Bond, Account, or otherwise, are hereby desired to come and
adjust their respective Balances: And those who have any De-
mands on the Estate of the said Richard Bennett, are desired to
bring in their Accounts, and they shall be duly paid by the
Subscriber; who will attend on Monday and Wednesday, in e-
very Week, at his Dwelling-House on the River, in Talbot
County, for the Purposes aforesaid.

EDWARD LLOYD, Executor.

FIVE PISTOLS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 21st of April last,
John Maxfield, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, lusty and
well set, by Trade a Shoemaker, and underhand Gardening;
he balis in his Gate, has large swell'd Legs, and was born (as
he says) in Yorkshire; but when he speaks fast, has a small
Impediment in his Speech, and talks more like an Irishman.
He has on a light colour'd Cloth Coat, an Elk Skin Jacket,
Leather Breeches, and a Fauxen Wig. Whoever secures him,
so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Five Pis-
toles Reward.

DAVID ROSS.

Note. He is a fly palavering Fellow, and, if not well se-
cur'd, will endeavour to escape.

THE following is a List of Law-Books, which are to
be Sold at the Prices annexed, if pick'd and chosen;
but if any Person buys the whole Parcel, the Proprietor will
share four Pounds in the gross Sum of the whole: For
information where they may be had, enquire of the Printer of
this Paper.

	FOLIO.		L. s. d.
Coke's Commentary, on Littleton,	London, 1684.		1 10 0
Reports, in English,	1688.		0 10 0
Ditto, in English, Parts, 5, 6, 7, 8,	1660.		0 10 0
Ditto, in Latin, Parts, 1, 2, 3,	1636.		0 6 0
Ditto in French, Part 4,			0 1 6
Entries, in 2 Volumes,	1614.		1 0 0
Ditto, in one Volume,	1614.		0 15 0
Roller's Abridgement, 2 Volumes,	1668.		2 15 0
Moss's Reports,	1688.		0 13 0
Sir George Coke's Reports, (caret title),			
Bridgman's Conveyances,	1710.		1 0 0
Pulton's Collection of Statutes,	1634.		0 7 6
Cliff's Entries,	1719.		1 5 0
Nilsson's Abridgement of the Common Law, 3 Volumes,	1726.		3 10 0
Sheppard's Comm'n Assurances of Deeds,	1669.		0 3 6
Coke's Reports, 2d and 3d Volumes, 1613,	1659.		1 10 0
Modern Reports, 4th Part,	1703.		0 15 0
Chancery Cases, 2 Volumes,	1697.		1 10 0
Savill's Reports,	1688.		0 6 0
Dreynloof's Reports,	1651.		0 6 0
Savinburn of Wills, (caret title),			
Octavo and Duodecimo.			
Every Man his own Lawyer,	1736.		0 5 0
Wingate's Abridgement of the Statutes,	1704.		0 3 6
Tryals per part, or Law concerning Juries,	1702.		0 1 6
Washington's Abridgement of the Sta- tutes, 2 Volumes,	1708.		0 5 0
Nilsson's Abridgement of the Statutes, 2 Volumes,	1717.		0 5 0
Law of Executors,	1706.		0 5 0
Molloy de Jure maritimo,	1690.		0 8 0
Review of the Statutes,	1713.		0 3 0
Jacob's Student's Companion,	1725.		0 3 0
Instructor Clericali,	1708.		0 5 0
Nature Breveum,	1704.		0 1 6
Nature's Reports, 2 Volumes,	1718.		0 10 0
Hali's Pleas of the Crown,	1685.		0 5 0
Instructor Clericali, 2d Volume,	1705.		
Babur's Instructions for Clerks and Prac- tisers, &c,	1732.		0 1 6
Nilsson's Office of a Justice of Peace,	1711.		0 1 6
Babur's Curfus Cancellarius,	1713.		0 5 0
Law of Ejements,	1700.		
Babur's Scrivener's Guide,	1716.		0 1 6
Law of Covenants,	1711.		0 1 6
Perfect Guide for a young Lawyer, (caret title),	1690.		0 1 6
Young Clerk's Guide,	1690.		0 1 6
Form de Ley,	1690.		0 1 6
Lux Parliamntaria,	1690.		0 1 6
Davis's Tonnage, Poundage, &c,	1696.		0 4 0
Oliver's Young Clerk's Tutor enlarged,	1717.		0 1 6
Young Clerk's Companion,	1692.		0 1 6
Albi's Tables,	1692.		0 1 6
Feather's Layman's Lawyer,	1690.		0 1 6